Walter-Kautz Farm
North side of River Rd. (LR45012),
2.3 miles northeast of Shawnee
on Delaware
Shawnee on Delaware vicinity,
Smithfield Township
Monroe County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-1169

HABS
PA,
45-SHAWD.
8-

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY HABS No. PA-1169

WALTER-KAUTZ FARM

Location: North side of River Road (LR45012), 1.2 miles southwest of Township Line, 2.3 miles northeast of Shawnee on Delaware, in Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Acrea, Smithfield Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

USGS Bushkill Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 18.494100.4541260.

Present Owner: United States Government.

Present Use: Demolished after 1971.

Significance: The Walter-Kautz farm is a good example of a nineteenth century farm in the Delaware Valley. The farm's prosperity and subsequent alterations and additions throughout the century demonstrates the increasing need for and specificity of outbuildings. The ingenuity of the residents is also demonstrated in the construction of the corn crib-wagon shed and washhouse-woodshed whereby two or more separate functions where combined into one structure.

The location of the outbuilding relative to the house exemplifies the necessary functional relationships between agricultural and domestic chores.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Dates of Erection:

House: Erected on the site of the historic old log Smithfield Dutch Reformed Church (circa 1741-1755), the house is the earliest extant building on the farm. According to Harry C. Kautz (1881-1967), the house was built in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, which would appear to attribute its construction to George Walter. The date, 1867, etched into a stone in the gable, referes to the remodeling date.

Barn: According to Edwin Treible, Harry C. Kautz thought the barn was built in 1877; the existence of a dutch door in the lower portion of the barn, taken from the house after remodeling, substantiates the later construction date.

Corn Crib-Wagon Shed: Circa 1880.

Ice House: Circa 1880.

Washhouse-Woodshed: According to Harry Kautz, the structure was erected about 1894.

2. Original and subsequent owners:

1. The chain of title is presently incomplete until information can be located regarding George Walter's acquisition of the property in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, or late in the eighteenth century. The only early deed to date follows:

1812 Deed: 15 July 1812 Unrecorded, or unlocated
Cornelius Depuy and Susanna, ux.,
to
George Walter
Grant: conveyance apparently executed by the Depuys' attorney Aaron Depuy, and "intended to be recorded"; reference is from Deed, 19 Jan. 1877, Michael Walter to William H. Walter, below.

2. Chain of title: Reference is to Records Rooms of the County Clerk and Registrar, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, unless otherwise noted.

1844 Will: 31 August 1844
Book 1, page 56; & File #31
George Walter
Bequests: widow Margaret "to Have on House to live in...all my House Hold furniture...." all real estate to be equally divided among heirs.

1856 Deed: 7 April 1856 Recorded 1 June 1863
Misc. Book B, page 481
Samuel Metz and Cornely Walter Metz, ux., of Smithfield,
to
Michael Walter, of Smithfield Township,
Consideration: $250.
Grant: Assignment of rights in real estate of George Walter, deceased.

1859 Deed: 7 September 1859 Recorded 1 June 1863
Misc. Book B, page 481
Benjamin Custard and Catherine Walter Custard, ux.,

to
Michael Walter
Consideration: $293.
Grant: Assignment of rights in real estate of George Walter, deceased.

1862 Deed: 7 April 1862 Recorded 1 June 1863
Misc. Book B, page 482
Charles Lambert and Ann Walter Lambert, of Upper Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pa.,
to
Michael Walter, of Smithfield Township, Pa.
Consideration: $250.
Grant: Assignment of rights in real estate of George Walter, deceased.

1864 Deed: 10 October 1864
Mary Cramer,
to
Michael Walter,
Grant: rights in real estate of George Walter; "intended to be recorded" [1877 Deed, Michael Walter to William H. Walter, below]

1864 Deed: 6 December 1864
David Walter and Elizabeth, ux.,
to
Michael Walter
Grant: rights in real estate of George Walter; "intended to be recorded" [1877 Deed, Michael Walter to William H. Walter, below]

1865 Deed: 7 April 1865
Samuel Walter and Sarah, ux.,
to
Michael Walter
Grant: rights in real estate of George Walter; "intended to be recorded [1877 Deed, Michael Walter to William H. Walter, below]

1865 Deed: 8 April 1865
Jacob Are and Elizabeth, ux.,
to
Michael Walter
Grant: rights in real estate of George Walter; "intended to be recorded [1877 Deed, Michael Walter to William H. Walter, below]

1877 Deed: 19 January 1877 Recorded 19 Jan. 1877
Book 26, page 98
Michael Walter
to
William H. Walter
Consideration: $500.
Acreage: 20.
Grant: lands referred to in all preceding deeds.

1884 Deed: 25 November 1884 Recorded 25 Nov. 1884
Book 34, page 220
William H. Walter and Phebe Jane, ux., of Smithfield Township,
to
Andrew Strunk, of Kingston, Luzerne County,
Consideration: $3450.
Acreage: (1) 38 acres, 147 perches (2) (3) 30 acres.
Grant: (3) same conveyed to William H. Walter by Michael Walter, 1877.

1890 Deed: June 19, 1890 Recorded 22 Dec. 1894
Book 46, page 516
Andrew Strunk and Mary, ux., of Kingston, Luzerne Co.,
to
Christian Kautz
Consideration: $3,000.
Acreage: (1) 58 acres, 147 perches (2) 11 acres, 14 perches (3) 18 3/4 acres.
Grant: first and third lots conveyed to Andrew Strunk by William H. Walter, (2) same (3) from Daniel Walter et ux., 1888.

1932 Christian Kautz died December 14, 1932 and the property descended by intestate succession to Austin Kautz, Bertha Kautz and Harry C. Kautz and is substantially the same land as that described below.

1955 Deed: 25 March 1955 Recorded 25 Mar. 1955
Book 210, page 371
Leila E. Kautz, Administrator of Estate of Austin [d. 5 Nov. 1954, intestate], Leila E. Kautz (individual), Harry C. Kautz, Jessie B. Kautz (ux.,), and Bertha Kautz,
to
Harry C., Jessie B., and Bertha Kautz
Consideration: $3,850, and $1.00 to all grantors
Acreag: (1) 9 acres, 61 perches (2) 58 acres, 147 perches (3) 11 acres, 14 perches (4) 18 3/4 acres.

Grant: (1) to Christian Kautz, from Frank Walter et als., 1890 (2) (3) (4) Andrew Strunk to Christian Kautz, 1891.

1963 Intestate Succession from Bertha Kautz to Harry C. and Jessie B. Kautz.

1968 Deed: 8 January 1968 Recorded 5 June 1969
Book 374, page 83
Jessie B. Kautz,
to
United States of America
Consideraiton: $73,000.

3. Builder, contractor, suppliers: According to Edwin Treible, Harry C. Kautz, said that the frame of the barn was hewn by Jim Treible, the last of the flatboat builders. This the only structure to have an identified builder.

4. Original plan and construction: Corn Crib-Wagonshed: The unique combination of functions in this structure allowed for the storage of wagons, small agricultural utensils and corn. On the lower level, the space was divided into two section: (1) storage of corn, which was loaded from the upper level; (2) the shelter of wagons in the through passage. The upper level was used as a wagon shed, a loft supplied room for storing small hand tools.

Washhouse-Woodsheds: This struture served three primary functions directly related to domestic chores. In close proximity to the house, the first floor is divided into two sections, a wood shed with a wide opening and the washhouse portion. The second floor is a workshop and is reached by a bridge from the hillside in the rear. The exterior was designed to resemble a small farm house of the period.

5. Alterations and additions: House: According to the Kautz family, the house went through extensive alterations and additions. The dwelling was apparently remodeled in 1867, as attested by a datestone in the gable. The interior had undergone major renovation including the enlargement of the kitchen, the removal of the large stone firecplace above the first floor line leaving the huge foundation intact at the basement level, and the removal of a winding stair located in the southeast corner.

Additions to the exterior include a "cool room" off the kitchen which projects into the hillside behind the house and a large victorian porch across the southeast (front) facade.

Barn: There have been several additions to the barn including a partial loft on the upper level and a small single-story shed (piggery) on the lower northeast corner. Also, according to Mrs. Harry C. Kautz, Christian Kautz (d 1932) built the shed over the barn yard and the small corn crib by the water trough.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

According to a deed in 1812, George Walter first purchased the farm property consisting of approximately twenty acres. While it is not known if the old log Smithfield Dutch Reformed Church building was extant at the time of purchase, it is known that George Walter built a house before his death in 1844. In his will dated August 31, 1844, Margaret, his widow, was "to Have one House to live...[and] all [his] House Hold furniture..." The real estate was to be equally divided among his heirs.

Between 1856 and 1864, Michael Walter, presumably Georges's son, acquired the entire estate that had been left by George Walter.

The property remained in the family until 1889 when it was sold to Andrew Strunk. In 1891 Strunk conveyed the property to Christian Kautz. The Kautz family retained the property until 1968 when it was purchased by the United States Government for the Tocks Island Reservoir Project.

Before the self-sufficient small farm transformed into the mechanized commercial farming establishment of the post-industrial period, various local farming techniques and an assortment of agricultural produce necessitated a diversity of outbuildings. The Walter-Kautz farm exemplifies the typical small pre-industrial farm in the Delaware Valley; its outbuildings are not only indicative of the local building techniques but also the methods of farming and storage.

The harvesting of corn, a primary crop in the area, was a major function on a farm of this size. The procedure for planting and harvesting corn sheds light on the workings of the farm, the lives of the residents and a partial explantation for the location of the various corn cribs on the Walter-Kautz farm.

The process began in early May, after the field was plowed, and rows about three inches deep were marked by a horse-drawn marker equipped with three pointed wood legs. The rows were parallel about two and a half feet apart.

Sometimes, the fields were marked in two-and-one-half foot squares for planting. After the long arduous task of plowing was completed, the planting of the seed was begun. The corn seed was dropped by hand with three to four kernels in each hill. If a diversity of crops was wished, the corn was planted in alternate rows with the secondary plant in the middle. Pumpkins were a common secondary produce and served a very important purpose. After the corn was cut, the pumpkins were gathered and fed to the cows either in the field or from the basement storage area in the barn. About mid-September when the ears of corn were of good size and the kernels were glazed, the corn stalks were cut about eight inches from the ground with a wood-handled cutter. The farmer held the stalks with his free arm until the proper number for a bundle was cut, and it was then tied. Four bundles comprised a shock of corn. In early times, long bands of twisted flailed straw were used to tie the shocks together. Later hemp twine, known as binder's twine, was used. After cutting, the shocks were left standing in the field for about three weeks while the kernels hardended.

By mid-October, the corn was ready for husking and then storage. Prepared in the field, the farmer knelt on his knees until sufficient stalks were husked for a seat to protect him from sitting on the cold ground. A pile of husked corn was centered between the shocks which were usually eights rows apart and an equivalent distance down the row.

As could be expected, both the corn and the stalk were used. At the end of the working day, the piles of husked corn were located in a farm wagon and taken to the corn crib inside the wagon shed. The corn was shelled as needed, on the barn floor with a hand operated corn sheller and was used as feed for the farm animals. If meal was desired for family use, a portion was taken to the Bennett Mill at Shawnee about two miles down the river road, for grinding.

Sometimes, however, the harvest could not be completed before rains threatended to destroy some of the crop. Wet corn would decay if stored for any length of time. In such cases, the wet corn was stored with the husks removed in another corn crib built specifically for that purpose. The wet corn was fed to the animals without drying. This second crib was by the watering trough, which was by the barn. The stalks were then taken to the barn loft for storage or stacked adjacent to the barn, where they were fed to the horses and cows during the winter months.

Before the field was again used for corn planting, the stubble was plowed under in the spring and oats were planted. After the oates were harvested in August, the field was plowed, fertilized and sown with timothy grass and seed and wheat. In the spring red clover seed was added and the wheat harvested in July. The grass continued to grow and the following summer was cut for hay. The next year either

the hay was cut or the field was used for pasture, thus allowing four years before using the field for corn.

Another outbuilding that was built for a specific purpose was the ice house. Located close to the main house for easy accessibility, the stored material, ice, was prepared months in advance of its eventual utilization.

Like farms along the River Road from Shawnee to the Turn Farm (HABS No. PA-1274 now the Lutheran Ministerium Camp). The Walter-Kautz farm received ice for its ice house from the eddy at the Dimmicks's Ferry landing on the Pennsylvania side. As fathers and sons gathered at the ferry landing to begin harvesting the ice, neighbors, infact whole families, joined in to assist in the toilsome event much like their forefathers might have done at a barn raising (see photocopy of photograph, HABS No. PA-1169-4).

While it appears that ice cutting was a community event, some of the more prominent ice cutters recalled were John Cortright, of Pahaquarry, Peter M. Dimmick of Pahaquarry, N.J., John Michaels, Edward Treible and Thomas Walter of Smithfield Township, River Road area.

The harvesting of the ice was done, naturally, on the coldest day of the winter using saws, axes, tongs and other implements. The ice, ranging from eight to twelve inches in thickness, was cut into blocks twenty to twenty-four inches in size. The process of retrieving the ice began with the clearing of any loose snow off the ice. It was then scored or marked on the surface with a spike pole or ice tongs and then a hole or section was chopped free and broken pieces removed, leaving an open area of water. The workers then worked from the edge of the opening with a long sawtoothed cross-cut saw, sawing the ice much as if it were wood. With an axe the ice was cut until a block of ice rose and floated free. After the ice was cut to the desired size, the blocks were pushed along the channel of icy water with a long spiked pole and removed with large metal ice tongs. The ice was loaded on a horse-drawn long sled (the front section of a bobsled) or wagon, and transported to the ice house. If snow was on the ground the horse-drawn sleds were used, or if the road was bare, the farm wagon was used for transportation.

Before the ice was stored in the ice house, several inches of sawdust obtained from the sawmill located on the farm of Chauncey Dimmick near Loving Shore on the river, was spread on the floor and the first layer of ice placed on top, leaving about six inches of space between the ice and the walls, which were also filled with sawdust. The blocks were usually laid about three inches apart, all cracks and crevices being filled with sawdust and tamped with sticks. Sawdust was placed between each tier of ice.

About 1900 or earlier, ice boxes were used in the farm home and the ice from the farm ice house supplied the family needs. The last ice harvesting was about 1913/14 when electricity became available to the Kautz family and ice was no longer required, the building was then utilized for storage purposes.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views: Photograph of family cutting ice on the Delaware River. Photocopied by HABS - see HABS No. PA-1169-4.

2. Bibliograhy:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

1. Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of George Walter, 19 October 1844. File No. 31, Registrar's Room, Monroe County Courthouse, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

2. Jessie B. Kautz, widow of Harry C. Kautz. Interview 12 August 1970, at Laurel Manor, 1170 West Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.

3. Recollections of Victor H. Dimmick who resided in the Shawnee River Valley area from 1882 until 1904.

4. Robacker, Earl. Pennsylvania Landmarks Form, May 1970. National Park Service Files, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

5. Walters, Elizabeth Dimmick (Mrs. Horace). Interview, 2 August 1971.

b. Secondary and published sources:

Souder, Norman. "Historic Structures, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area." Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C. National Park Service, July 1967.

Prepared by Elizabeth D. Walters
Historian
Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
November, 1968
and
Wesley Shank and Wm. C. Badger
Historian
Historic American
Buildings Survey

August 1970
and
Lynn Beebe Weaver
Historian
Historic American
Buildings Survey
August 1971.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The overall character of the farm is typical of the Delaware Valley; simple in its architectural forms and lacking in ornamentation. The buildings are constructed of local building materials which include rubble stone, cut stone and wood. The layout of the farm is of particular merit, displaying a division of labor through the placement of its outbuildings.

B. Architectural Descriptions:

House: The Walter-Kautz house is a vernacular house, typical of eastern Pennsylvania.

The single pile two story random rubble stone house is laid on an undifferentiated foundation. Two interior end chimneys of brick exist, piercing the roof at the ridge. The three bay front facade is pierced by two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with a large victorian porch with turned support posts and balustrade extending the length of the front facade. The house is capped by a gable roof covered with slates, the ridge running perpendicular to the front facade. The cornice is a simple box type with returns on the gable ends. In the gables, two small windows are symmetrically placed above the windows on the first and second floors.

The addition on the rear of the house is frame, covered with German siding and painted white. The two story addition contains typical victorian two-over-two light sash windows and capped by a shed roof. The posts supporting the two small porches are turned and stongly resemble those on the front porch.

Barn: Although there have been later additions to the barn, the original form and structural integrity of the barn have not been disturbed. This is an excellent example of a two-level hewn and pegged bank barn typical of the type found in the Delaware River Valley.

Approximately 48'-6" x 45'-3" in plan, the barn is laid on a rubble stone foundation which was originally laid without mortar but has since been added during repairs. The barn is one and one-half stories in height with the ground floor foundation wall exposed on the northeast side. The overall height, from the earthen ground floor to the ridge, measures 34'-11". The projection of the main floor of the foundation of the northeast side extends approximately 19' and runs the length of the barn. The addition of a barn for pigs, measuring 15'-2" x 25'-6", was attached to the northern corner and creates an L-shape plan rather than a rectangle.

Hand-hewn 9 1/2" x 7 1/2" columns with 6 1/2" x 7 1/2" beams form the structure for the original barn. These members are mortised, tenoned, and pegged. The roof members, 4"-5" in diameter, are log type rafters flattened on one side and notched at the wall plate. The purlins are 1"x2" and lie on the flat side of the rafter; they are spaced six inches on center. The purlins are covered with slates over the original shakes. The roof shape is a simple pitch gable.

The walls throughout the structure are constructed of unpainted vertical hemlock. While the taper of the siding on the original structure, which was cut with a reciprocating saw, varies from 2"-6" to 11"-13" boards, the 1" siding on the hog barn varies from 6 1/2" to 9 1/4" in width and was circular sawn.

The floor plans for the barn consist of a ground floor, a main floor, a partial loft and an addition to the northeast corner of the building. Approximately one-third of the ground floor on the northeast end of the original barn is separated from the other two-thirds by a 19" stone wall. It is quite probable that the northern third was originally an open shed used for equipment storage, which was later enclosed, equipped with troughs, and used for animals. The trough divides this area approximately in half; one side, housing the stairs to the upper level, the other containing an animal pen. Both areas are accessible to the outside by their own dutch doors. The stair side is the only one with access to other areas, including the main stables on the ground floor and the main floor above.

The remaining two-thirds of the ground floor contain a fenced in feed storage area in the northeast corner. A trough divides the access and feed storage area from the animal space.

The main floor of the original barn is accessible through large sliding doors on the west side. There is also a stair from the ground floor. Various other openings on the north and east walls permit the transfer of feed and other material up into the feed room and loft on this level.

The feed storage room, 15'-0" x 16'-6", is located in the northeast corner of the barn and is equipped with four bins for the storage of various grains.

The loft was added onto the northeast end of the barn, running the entire length and extending over the main floor 15'. When the loft was added, the original siding on the northeast end was removed and a new sill plate was installed.

The attached barn, constucted of reused hand hewn posts and beams with circular sawn siding and flooring, was used to house the hogs. The loft space above is accessible only by an exterior ladder on the north wall. The ground level contains a corn crib in the northeast corner while the remaining space is divided longitudinally by a 3'-0" high fence. The access is flanked by a corn crib on the north side and animal stalls on the opposite side. The stalls are defined by 2"x4" wood plates atop a 2"x4" concrete curb. The curb continues through the south wall and stops 9" short of the edge of the concrete slab.

The numerous openings in the barn includes windows, large sliding doors suspended by cast hangers on a metal track and dutch doors. The following list corresponds to those lettered on the HABS drawings.

Ground floor:

1.	Dutch door:	lower-2'-10 3/4"wX4'-0"h upper-2'-10 3/4"wX3'-8"h
2.	Dutch door:	lower-3'-0"wX4'-0"h upper-3'-0"wX3'-8"h
3.	Dutch door:	lower-3'-3"wX3'-7"h upper-3'-3"wX3'-9"h
4.	Door:	3'-7 1/4'X6'-10"
5.	Opening:	1'-8"wX1'-10 1/4"h
6.	Dutch door:	lower-3'-0"wX4'-0"h upper-2'-9 3/4"X3'-0"h

7.	Door opening:	3'-2"wX6'-4 1/4"h - dutch door
8.	Opening:	2'-7"wX1'-8"h
9.	Opening:	2'-7"wX1'-8"h
10.	Opening-door:	3'-0 1/2"wX6'-8 1/2"
11.	Window opening:	2'-9"X2'-9" stone to stone
12.	Window opening:	2'-5"wX1'-8"h stone to stone
13.	Gate:	1'-6"wX3'-0" high
14.	Door:	2'-6 1/2"wX6'-0" high
15.	Door:	1'-8 1/2"wX1'-7" high
16.	Door:	1'-8"X5'-7 1/2" high
17.	Gate:	1'-8"X2'-11"

Second floor:

1.	Opening:	14'4"wX11'-3"
	Door:	7'-6"x11'-9"
2.	Door:	3'-4"wX5'-7"h
3.	Door:	2'-8"wX7'-0"h
4.	Door:	4'-1"wX3'-0"h
5.	Door:	3'-1"wX6'-9 1/2"h
6.	Door:	3'-3 1/2"wX6'-9 1/2"h
7.	Door:	5'-3 3/4"wX6'-9"h
8.	Door:	3'-3 1/2"wX4'-7" h
9.	Double:	2'-3"wX1'-11"h
		2'-3"wX1'-11"h
10.	Double:	2'-3"wX1'-11"h
		2'-3"wX1'-11"h
11.	Chute:	2'-0" X2'-0"

Corn Crib-Wagon Shed:

Though corn cribs and wagon sheds are commonplace in the Delaware Valley, few are combined into one structure. The corn crib, located on the lower level, is cleverly integrated with the structure of the wagon shed, which is located above.

Approximately 20'-9" x 36'-4" in size, the shed measures 27'-0" from the ground floor to the ridge. The southeast wall is laid on a rubble stone foundation while the northwest well is supported by seven large enclosed posts that are individually set on stone foundations. The posts are paired, threet feet apart with the exception of the northeast corner where only one exists. The wood framed structure is covered with weathered, lapped siding. The corn crib, nestled between the six support posts, is ventilated on the long sides by vertical slats. The structure is capped by a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. The eaves are boxed in.

The numerous openings in the structure range from a large through passage in the lower level to the small hathces in the corn crib. Access to the upper level is through two rolling board doors, suspended on an arced strap hanger.

There is a doorway at the bottom of the stairway into the crib, while five hatches at various heights are accessible from the sheltered lower level.

There are six windows in the structure, three on each end. Two double-hung six-over-six windows are at the second-floor level, along with another smaller four light window in the gable end. There are no shutters.

The two floors of the shed are designed to accommodate both farm equipment and produce. The ground floor is divided to service wagons and store corn.

The wagon storage area on the ground level is open on the ends, and bounded on the south a slatted corn crib for two-thirds of its length, and a nine riser stairway for the remaining third. The first floor has a dirt floor and a ceiling of exposed beams, 7'-9" high. The main floor is a large open space with a loft added sometime later. This level was used for the storage of wagons and small equipment.

The floor boards of the second level vary from 6" to 10", and run E-W. Along the northern wall, there are no floor boards so that the corn crib can be loaded from above. The walls are exposed stud, and the ceiling is exposed rafters. The timbers of the building are largely sawn (circular), although beams supporting the second floor are hewn. The entire structure is drilled and pegged.

Ice House: This small ice house built of stone and frame served the function of storing ice from the river for use in the summer. The stone base is similar to that used in the houses in the Delaware Valley; the gable roof is used in the area to shed heavy winter snow. The german siding on the frame walls is typical in farm buildings of later vintage, and may have replaced lapped siding.

About 12' square, the main loadbearing rough-cut and rubble stone walls rise 7'-2" above the grade. The addition of a frame structure on the walls increases its total height to 13'-9". Above, a stud structure supports the gable roof. While the present roofing is modern corrugated metal, the 1/2" x 1 1/2" purlins suggest that there may have originally been a slate roof.

Access to the structure is limited to three doors: a large doorway into the stone portion facing the road, and two smaller doors into the frame portion. All three board doors have simple strap hinges, 6" long.

The interior space was divided into two sections. At present, however, the condition of the building has deteroriated and the space is no longer functional in its historic design. Primarily, the 8'-10" square room with saw dust floor may have been much lower than at present, as was customary with other ice houses. Also, only a few floor boards in the loft remain in place, which was used to store sawdust, used to insulate the ice during the summer.

Washhouse-Woodshed: This structure is adjacent to the house and was used primarily for domestic functions.

The two story frame structure is covered in German siding. Its southeast (front) facade is pierced by two six-over-six-light sash windows on the second floor and a four paneled victorian door, six-over-six sash window and a large sheltered area on the first floor. An interior chimney exists on the northeast side of the building, piercing the roof at the ridge. A simple gabled roof covers the building.

Access to the second floor is by a walk that enters the rear of the building from the hillside. The second floor was used as a workshop while the ground floor was a washroom. The large sheltered area was used to store wood for the house.

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION:

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in cooperation with the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, supervised by the National Park Service and Funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The project, which extended from 1967 to 1971, was under the general direction of James C. Massey, Chief of HABS. This structure was measured and drawn in the summer of 1969 under the direction of Roy C. Pledger (Texas A & M University), Project Supervisor, by student assistant architects Robert J. Dunay (Virginia Polytechnic Institute), William H. Edwards (University of Illinois), and Martin J. Rosenblum (University of Illinois) in the HABS field office at Hidden Lake, Pennsylvania in the project area of the Tocks Island Reservoir and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. The historical data was written by Elizabeth D. Walters, historian with the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area in 1968, and Lynn Beebe Weaver in 1971 and, project historians, Wesley Shank and William C. Badger in 197D. The written data was edited for transmittal to the Library of Congress in the summer of 1980 by Kent R. Newell of the HABS staff. The photographs were taken by George Eisenman in 1968 and Jack E. Boucher in 1969.